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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR.

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To-day's bank statement is expected to show a considerable decrease in the surplus.

Wealthy Mr. Youngs, of Southold, L. I., was held for the grand jury on a charge of killing Mrs. Carlsen, his hired man. Youngs tells contradictory stories of the shooting.

Perrin H. Sumner testified about his Yonkers mystery at the inquest over the Astor House suicide and tells one bit of truth. Artie is locked up in the House of Detention.

The trial of James A. Simmons, the bank wrecker, was stopped because Broker Charles Ward swore to the acquaintance of Simmons with William E. Goodnow, the eleven-hourer.

The history of the Panama Fund Society is given, and another of Durland's dummies is discovered, and an interested priestly advocate.

Free coinage was defeated in the House, the amendment of Mr. Bland attaching it to an appropriation bill being declared out of order by Judge Payson, chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and an appeal being tabled by 194 yeas to 137.

Investigation of Superintendent Porter's census methods by the Assembly Committee begins in this city to-day.

By a deal between Governor Hill and certain republican senators, ex-Senator James E. Pierce, of Brooklyn, is to be appointed and confirmed as Superintendent of Insurance to succeed Robert A. Maxwell.

NEVER PRINT a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement—no sailing under false colors.—Charles A. Dana's Address to the Wisconsin Editorial Association, Milwaukee, July 24, 1888.

A STORY IS TOLD of an advertiser who presented himself at the New York Herald counter with a three thousand dollar roll as an offer for a half column advertisement with a good sized ad accompanying it. The "ad" was refused without even consulting Mr. Howland. There is a standing rule in the Herald office to never insert advertising cuts.—Echegaray.

THE EXPENDITURES FOR PENSIONS for the year ending June 30, as now officially stated, amounted to \$109,357,534. In the previous year we paid \$87,644,779.11, while in the year before that we paid \$80,288,508.77. The cost of the German army, it may be interesting to note, is for this year estimated at \$91,726,293. Besides our pensions our army costs \$30,000,000.

Quick Work and Good Work.

Early in August of last year a British Blue Book appeared, giving with great completeness the correspondence respecting the Behring Sea fisheries, not only between the Foreign Offices at Washington and London, but between London and Ottawa, and between the Colonial Office and the Foreign Office at London. Therein it plainly appeared that the relations of the two powerful governments of the English speaking race were in a condition of severe and critical tension. Mr. Blaine had, in May last year, rejected the British draft treaty whereby the whole Behring Sea controversy could be submitted to arbitration. Lord Salisbury had thereupon earnestly and solemnly entered at Washington a protest and warning against the seizure of any more British ships. Mr. Blaine had replied that the President instructed him in turn to protest against British protection of Canadian vessels, which are not only violating American rights, but "are doing violence as well to the rights of the civilized world." The long and elaborate notes that passed between Mr. Blaine and Lord Salisbury last July and August appeared in full.

One could not carefully examine that Parliamentary publication without discovering that as the seizures made in 1886 under Cleveland had been manipulated by the Alaska Commercial Company, so, under Harrison, that company or its successor controlled the American side of the negotiations, while the Commercial Privy Council dictated the British contentions. London could not, or would not, keep Canadian sealing schooners out of Behring Sea, and Washington felt constrained, either by statute or the powerful lessons of our Pribyloff Islands, to order our revenue cutters to keep on cruising and seizing. The situation was obviously full of peril. Negotiation had broken down, and everything indicated that a vessel seized (when the season of 1891 came) by one of our revenue cutters would be rescued and recaptured, or an attempt be made by a British cruiser. An armed collision in Behring Sea was almost in sight, which collision, if it came to pass, would depreciate values on both sides of the Atlantic in a way and to a degree which no man's imagination could estimate.

In that condition of affairs the Herald, on August 30, 1890—five months ago—first suggested on both sides of the Atlantic, at New York, London and Paris, a commitment to our Supreme Court of all the questions of law that were in controversy between the two governments. That plan was promptly considered at Washington, but it was then discovered for the first time that Congress had failed to give the Supreme Court appellate jurisdiction over the Alaska Court. A cold shoulder was given by the administration at Washington to an effort made in Congress to remedy that defect, but, following up the clue given by the Herald, the lawyers of the owner of the Sayward found in the arsenal of the Revised Statutes a weapon suited to the end in view. A writ of prohibition was presented to the Supreme Court on the 12th of last month. The Attorney General vehemently protested against its reception. The questions involved were set down for argument on the next Monday, and on last Monday the Court announced that the petition would be received, the Alaska Court ordered to show cause for what it had done and make a return of all its proceedings in the case, including all pleadings and all testimony taken.

The effect of the decision was instantaneous and controlling on both sides of the Atlantic. Every statesman, politician and business man immediately felt that the peril was overpassed and jingoism had been suppressed. A week of popular discussion had so fully put this country in possession of all the questions of law and most of the questions of fact in the case that when the Alaska Court shall have made its report the country can adequately deal with the issues even if the Supreme Court shall, for any reason not now in sight, fail to decide them.

This prompt action by the Court, on the lines suggested by the Herald, "solitary and alone," only five months ago, has left our Congressmen and business men free to return again to their condemnation of the two iniquitous McKinley laws, and free to

debate whether or not the pending Senate bill, which proposes to restore the free bi-metallic coinage under which the country was for eighty years and which was destroyed in 1873, shall become a law.

That beneficent result in the Behring Sea controversy shows what can be accomplished in our country by even one resolute, fearless, alert and enterprising newspaper, that is really independent of Presidents and Cabinets, political parties and factions, office-holders and office-seekers, party "workers" and party "bummers!"

Our Commerce with Brazil.

During the year ending June 30, 1890, we bought from Brazil fifty-nine million dollars worth of her products and sold her eleven millions of ours.

The articles sent to that country were there mostly subject to heavy duties. Of the articles received more than fifty-seven million dollars in value were admitted to this country free of duty, and less than two millions were dutiable.

The chief imports were coffee and rubber, both free. The value of the former was forty-five million dollars; of the latter nine millions. The imports of hides and skins (also free) amounted to more than two million dollars.

Sugar was the leading dutiable import, the receipts amounting to a million and six hundred thousand dollars.

Our largest exports to Brazil were flour, wheat and lard, the figures being three million three hundred thousand, one million six hundred thousand and a million and six hundred thousand.

Besides these we sold the Brazilians nearly nine hundred thousand dollars' worth of illuminating oils, eight hundred and fifty thousand of cotton goods, four hundred and seventy-eight thousand of bacon and seventy thousand of pickled pork, three hundred and seventy-seven thousand of locomotives and three hundred and forty-seven thousand of cars.

The diplomatic consular report made to Parliament in 1889 contains this statement:

The United States of America take much over half the coffee export of Brazil, over half the rubber, fully half the hides and horns and about two-fifths of the sugar crop, altogether about half the entire exports, while the imports into Brazil from the United States barely reach one-seventh of the total, the remainder being paid via Europe instead of direct export of products.

In 1888 there were entered at the port of Rio, not counting goods admitted free, twenty-five million dollars of imports from Great Britain, nine millions from France, seven millions from Germany and four millions from the United States.

If Congress will kindly pass those appropriation bills and go home, all may be forgotten and forgiven.

Probably before the swiftest ocean greyhound could and its silver cargo at New York the last gold dollar within reach would be safely hidden away in private boxes and in the vaults of safe deposit companies, to be brought out only by a high premium for exportation.—Secretary Windom's Last Words.

What Does It Mean?

Can you afford, Governor Hill, to carry out that unbending deal which our Albany correspondent exposes?

The Insurance Department is one of the most important branches of the State service. Its head should be a man of experience, vigilance and, above all, integrity. It is for him to see that the enormous insurance business of the State is conducted lawfully, honestly and safely; that the people are not subjected to losses by any recklessly managed company or swindled by any bogus concern.

That is obviously not a position for a politician.

For years the office has been acceptably filled by Superintendent Maxwell, who has proved himself an honest, faithful, efficient officer.

Why does Governor Hill now propose to oust him and put in his place a politician of the stamp of ex-Senator Pierce?

Do you not know, Mr. Hill, that the insurance interests of the State will protest against this uncalled for change, and that popular sentiment will emphatically condemn it?

Do you not also see that it will leave on your record as Governor a blot that you cannot afford to have there?

In the Atlantic's Aerial Rapids.

The belated National line steamer Denmark arrived here yesterday in her twenty-second day out from London without having met with any disaster. Under the stress of strong head gales the steamer was unable on three days to average as much as four miles per hour. Like the overdue steamer Rotterdam, the Denmark followed a comparatively southern route, crossing the fiftieth meridian near the forty-third parallel.

Her experience emphasizes the lesson we drew yesterday from the similar detention of the Rotterdam. The Denmark made good progress to longitude 20 degrees west, when the barometer began to fall. Had she then steered more to northward, avoiding the southern route and hence the strong southwest gales which, with the passage of every depression, blow furiously off the northern edge of the permanent mid-ocean anti-cyclone, she would have had a much easier task to reach Sandy Hook.

There is, of course, more danger of encountering ice in the northern winter route, and when ice fields are numerous off Newfoundland this is an important consideration. But, barring ice risks, a steamer bound from England to America in winter will usually do better to avoid the permanent area of high barometer and aim to cross the fiftieth meridian near the forty-fifth parallel than to skirt the northern slope of that extensive area in which a west bound vessel is compelled to ascend a succession of aerial rapids.

This sudden retirement of \$600,000,000 of gold, with the accompanying panic, would cause contraction and commercial disaster unparalleled in human experience; and our country would at once step down to the silver basis, when there would be no longer any inducement for coinage, and silver dollars would sink to their bullion value.—Secretary Windom's Last Words.

A Storm Coming from the Southwest.

The storm which the Herald on Thursday morning predicted would form in the Southwest and, moving east-northeast, would "become an important disturbance off the Atlantic coast by Saturday night" has made its

appearance in Texas. Last night its centre was near Memphis, and it was advancing east-northeast with increasing rainfall. Masters of vessels now leaving New York for Southern ports may expect thick weather off the coasts to-night, with easterly winds.

A Journalistic Humbug.

Here is an illustration of the dollar a line business, of the way in which dishonest journalism lends itself to wildcat schemes.

In the columns of the Gift Enterprise concern, and under the disguise of news, but paid for at so much per line, appears this plea for the Durland bond project:

A more attractive, more equitable and safe system of mutual benefit by co-operation has never been perfected. It is neither banking, insurance, building nor chance, but a device in finance that is destined to become one of the leading enterprises of the future.

The Herald has investigated this bumpkin kind of business and told the public what it thinks of it. And Deputy State Superintendent of Insurance Michael Shannon and Insurance Examiner John A. Horan have also been overhauling the affair, and the result is as follows:

In other words, it is a business conducted by plausible and not over scrupulous men for the purpose of plucking a large class of persons that way about and who are looking to get something for nothing—a business that is against public policy, and to which neither the Banking Department nor the State should give credit, and which ought to be discontinued and the association dissolved.

We wish once more to emphasize the rule laid down by Charles A. Dana—who ought to have been chosen Senator—namely:—Never print a paid advertisement as news matter—no sailing under false colors.

KATZ FIELD played strenuously for a national bid at the capital. She evidently looks forward with misgivings to the next Congress and wants some harmony in Washington during its sittings.—Philadelphia Press.

Oh, no; she wants it to accompany President Harrison to Indiana early in March, 1893.

As poison in the blood permeates arteries, veins, nerves, brain and heart and speedily brings paralysis or death, so does a debased or fluctuating currency permeate all the arteries of trade, paralyze all kinds of business and bring disaster to all classes of people. It is as impossible for commerce to flourish with such an instrument as it is for the human body to grow strong and vigorous with a deadly poison lurking in the blood.—Secretary Windom's Last Words.

Justice to Employees.

The bill brought forward at Albany to make railroad corporations and other employers liable for injuries sustained by an employee through the negligence of a fellow employee is a step toward a reform that attracts public attention more and more every year.

Here is the law as it now stands:—A passenger or a bystander is killed or injured in a railroad accident caused by the negligence of a switch tender. In the same accident an engineer, fireman or brakeman also loses his life or receives injuries which disable him for work. For the death or injuries of the passenger or bystander the company is liable. It is not liable to the injured employee nor to the family or legal representatives of an employee who has been killed.

Such distinction has no foundation in right, justice or reason. But it is a law which governs the courts. Popular sentiment is pronounced against it and in some quarters has been voiced with effect. In England, for example, the law has been radically modified in the interest of employees, and similar legislation has been carried in Massachusetts.

Whenever a bill for this purpose has been introduced at Albany the railroad lobby has been on hand to defeat it. The pending bill will, of course, meet the same opposition. Its progress should be watched that it may be seen what members are on the side of wage earners and what ones are in the interest of the railroads.

Governor Hill Is Not Happy.

Mr. Smith M. Weed, who wanted to go to the Senate, but was kicked into the background by Governor Hill, seems to be one of those fellows who carry knives in their boots.

He finds himself in a very ridiculous plight and is a good deal stirred up by it. No one likes to be laughed at, and Mr. Weed is not an exception to the rule. He was cock sure of being Mr. Evans' successor, and told the public in so many words that he would simply walk over the track as a matter of form and then take the prize.

All at once, however, he became dumb with astonishment, packed his Albany gripcase and went home to nurse his wrath. The Governor had taken him by the coat collar, shaken him as a terrier dog would a rat and left him a bedraggled wreck, with his Senatorial aspirations torn up by the roots. He presented a pitiful spectacle. A more mused up candidate never was seen.

But the Plattsburg Republican is Weed's organ, and he is throwing editorial thunderbolts at Hill which must make the latter feel mighty uncomfortable. With straight out shoulder hitting rhetoric he pounds, pumels and stamps on the Governor. Evidently he is under the high pressure of great excitement, is determined to get even with his tormenter, even if he is compelled to tell the truth in order to accomplish that purpose.

Well, these little merry makings break the dull monotony of life. Why should we be in good temper all the time? To get downright mad once in a while is our moral and physical salvation. Mr. Weed, we judge, is in a frame of mind to contribute to our enjoyment by stating some interesting facts, and we can assure him that if he concludes to speak he will have an attentive audience.

Did Hill ever promise to give him the Senatorship? Under what obligations was Hill to Weed that he should make such a pledge? And what excuses, if any, did Hill make when he proposed to take the Senatorship himself and also to retain the Governor's chair?

That little chapter of secret history, if well told, would be more exciting than the circus. It is therefore to be hoped that when Mr. Weed takes his knife out of his boot and begins to vivisection the Governor he will dwell on these points until they are made clear. The times are dull, and a recital of that kind would be a perfect Godsend.

If the McKinley Law prevents foreign manufacturers from sending their goods to the Chicago fair then we must get together and kick that bill to flinders. Whatever interferes with the success of the fair is a lie, a cheat and a sneak thief.

MME. DE BARRIOS' FANCY BALL.

Young Folks Unite in Historic Costume to Make an Enjoyable Evening.

ENGAGEMENT OF MISS COUDERT.

Le Grand Cannon Gives a Theatre Party in Honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Astor's Son and Miss Willing.

Mme. de Barrios, No. 835 Fifth avenue, gave a beautiful ball last evening. The guests came in fancy costume.

The house was trimmed with flowers—scarlet and green in the wide hall, gold colored daffodils and orchids in the first parlor, La France and mermaid roses, in the second and snowy white anemone lilies and roses in the third parlor.

Snapper was served at small tables in the dining room and conservatory.

The cotillon was danced at one o'clock. Mr. Antonio de Barrios, who was very handsome in the blue and white costume of a Hungarian hussar, leading with Mme. de Barrios' sister, Miss Amelia Aparicio, who made a lovely gypsy girl, in a short skirt of old rose satin, veiled in jewelled gauze, with a necklace of pearls and rubies.

Mme. de Barrios, as Cleopatra, wore a demure gown of pink satin covered with jewelled gauze, the low cut corsage and short sleeves edged with jewels, as were the satin slipper. She wore an Egyptian headdress of gold, rubies and sapphires.

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